

THREE FUTURE MONARCHS

THE CROWN PRINCES OF ITALY, NORWAY AND RUSSIA.

All About the Same Age, but Very Different in Temperament—The Czar's Likely to Be an Autocrat—Royal Children Brought Up Simply.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The recent visit of the Crown Prince of Russia to England, the present visit



THE CROWN PRINCE OF NORWAY.

of Prince Olaf of Norway and the visit expected next spring of the Crown Prince of Italy have caused much talk of these three boys, so near of an age yet so unlike in temperaments and dispositions.

Olaf, Alexander Edward Frederick Christian, Crown Prince of Norway, has been a great favorite in England since his first visit here with his mother, Queen Maud, when he was still in dress and had the golden curls of babyhood. When he arrived a few days ago to make his fourth visit to his royal grandfather and grandmother the crowd which had assembled at the station to watch his coming noticed that the last trace of babyhood had disappeared.

It was a sturdy youngster, with close cropped yellow hair and a roofer coat, who acknowledged the cheers with dignity and then forgetting the weight of his seven years rushed to throw himself into King Edward's arms, much as any small boy would when he caught sight of a dearly loved grandfather. After this momentary lapse into forgetfulness the little Prince gathered himself together and greeted his grandfather, aunt and small cousins of Wales with the nonchalant any self-respecting boy of 7 considers it expedient to assume on these occasions.

Prince Olaf, "the most popular person in Norway," as his father, King Haakon, has called him, has the most interesting personality of any of the royal children of his generation. He is high spirited, intelligent, generous to a fault and full of humor. He is usually bubbling over with fun and harmless mischief.

His mother and father rule him entirely by affection, and in his case the idea works very well, for though he can be naughty he thought that he is paining his mother always brings him to penitence at once. His tutors and governesses manage him the same way by appealing to his affection.

Very clever at his lessons is this Norwegian boy, and it is considered wise by those in charge of him to hold him back rather than to advance him. Strange to say in the case of a youngster so thoroughly healthy and pleasure loving, he enjoys study and throws his whole heart into his work.

Already he has plenty of lessons to occupy him. Royal children must begin to master languages at an early age, and Prince Olaf is struggling with French and German while always keeping up his English and Norwegian, which he speaks with equal facility.

The rest of his studies are such as an English boy of his age would have. Indeed

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

Mrs. David E. Lucas and Mrs. Mary E. Ide are the leaders in a movement to put married convicts at work on farms and to apply their earnings to the support of their families. Mrs. Lucas has offered a tract of 1,000 acres in Colorado for the use of convicts for five years.

Mrs. Don Odell Shelton was elected president of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance at its recent annual meeting in New York city. Mrs. W. H. Danielson, field secretary, reported that a teacher in Minnesota had formed a band of children who had bound themselves never to study lessons on Sunday. The alliance association to form similar bands of children all over the country.

Mrs. W. W. Armstrong of Rochester has been re-elected for a third term as president of the board of managers of the Reformatory for Women at Alden, N. Y. This is a mixed board and the secretary and treasurer are men. Mrs. Armstrong is on the commission in charge of establishing the State farm for women.

Mrs. Gilbert Jones, an officer and earnest worker of the anti-suffrage society, is to address the Thursday Reading Club of Bridgeport, Conn., during the first week in January. One week later the club will be addressed by the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Nurses' Settlement, and Dr. Mary B. Jewett, president of the Women's Medical Association, reported that a teacher in Minnesota had formed a band of children who had bound themselves never to study lessons on Sunday. The alliance association to form similar bands of children all over the country.



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he has an English tutor who is preparing him as if he were going to Eton or Harrow. He rides well and skates with the skill of a true Norwegian, but of all sports he most loves boxing, and of all lessons prefers geography and history, for his seven-year-old ambition is to be a sailor, a sort of Viking.

A thorough democrat is this little Crown Prince, and he likes nothing better than to nod and smile at the crowds which assemble in England and Norway when he is to be seen. Children are his delight, and when he drives with his mother in their little pony cart along Windsor roads or through the narrow lanes of their Norwegian country home he sometimes stops to speak to youngsters of his own age who are pausing to salute him.

Olaf loves Norway very much, but England is a close second in his affections, perhaps partly because his wonderful grandfather, as he once quaintly called King Edward, lives here, and partly because it is his mother's country. He is on the best of terms with the children of the Prince of Wales. Prince George, being nearest his age, is his particular chum.

Last summer Alexis Nikolavitch, Czarvitch of Russia, paid his first visit to Great Britain with his father, mother and sisters. He did not see London, indeed the royal yacht anchored only off Cowes, and all of England the Russian royal family saw was the Isle of Wight and a distant view of Portsmouth.

Alexis Nikolavitch, upon whose unconscious young shoulders a heavy but beautiful future lies, is a very handsome boy of 6, with black hair and dark eyes. He is very strong, healthy and self-assured, and in the Russian royal nursery is an autocrat, his four older sisters always yielding to him in everything.

Undoubtedly self-willed and domineering in disposition, the only wonder is that he is not more so. He seems to have all the courage, vigor and energy that his mother had when she went to Russia and none of the weakness of his father. Certain it seems that when the little Czar-

svitch becomes Czar of all the Russias matters will change in that unhappy country. Whether he becomes a good man or a bad man, he is likely at least to be a strong ruler.

The few times that young Alexis of Russia left the yacht to visit the Isle of Wight he was accompanied by his sisters, their attendants and his own bodyguard. Shopping expeditions bored the young Czarvitch as much as they delighted the Grand Duchesses, and he specially left his sisters to get what they wanted and made his way to the beach with his soldier attendant, and there they built forts in the sand together. People passing never guessed that the handsome little boy in the sailor suit with the gray bearded soldier digging industriously was the future ruler of Russia.

One memorable visit to the shore was when Princess Victoria and the English children gave a garden party to entertain their Russian guests. The Czarvitch was preparing to enjoy himself playing games with the other children when he suddenly caught sight of a motor belonging to some of the guests. That was enough for him.

He was immediately seized with a desire to run that motor himself, and bounded into it. The old soldier followed at once and prevented a catastrophe, but it was a very angry Czarvitch that he saved. When the boy found that running the motor himself was quite out of the question he decided to sit in it anyhow, and so he did all afternoon, turning the wheel from right to left and apparently playing he was going at full speed, while the soldier sat with him and looked on.

The Czarvitch is an intelligent boy and very fond of music, like his mother. He has to study daily, but besides this his present ambition seems to be to become a soldier and his greatest joy is to watch a review of the troops.

Nicholas Thomas Jean Marie, Crown Prince of Italy, is just 5 years old. He is a typical Italian child, with silky black hair, olive skin and great lustrous black eyes. He too is adored by his three sisters, but he is not so autocratic in the nursery as the Czarvitch, because Queen Marguerita is of all royal mothers the most sensible and painstaking. She is constantly with her children and brings them up in the way that she herself was reared, to be simple, unassuming and unselfish.

Prince Nicholas is somewhat dreamy, but he loves a romp and ride like a young soldier. His devotion to animals is known all over Italy and in the country he has a menagerie of dogs, cats, rabbits, donkeys, etc. It was one of his little Sicilian donkeys that he sent the Czarvitch recently as a present.

The Italian royal children live very quietly. They are rarely seen in public. All have lessons together with special teachers, while their mother sometimes supervises these.

Entire good nature was preserved on both sides, but almost all the applause went to the suffragists, and at the close the audience voted in the affirmative by an overwhelming majority.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth has opened a house in New York where the wives of criminals will be provided with work to enable them to support their families while their husbands are in jail. The place is called the Rainbow House and the principal work done there will be washing and ironing. The basement is fitted up with laundry tubs, the floor above is for the use of the women who are in the office, bedrooms and nurseries where the children of the women are cared for during the day. Major Sprague and Capt. Pardee of the volunteer fire department live at Rainbow House and have charge of the work. The laundry prides itself upon doing each wash separately, not mixing people's clothes.

RAISING ORNAMENTAL BIRDS

PHEASANTS AND SWANS THE SPECIALTY OF A WOMAN.

Pheasants and Profit in It—Demand for Pheasants on Game Preserves—Pheasants as an Addition to a Country Place's Landscape—Water Fowl.

"If I am not the only woman in this country who raises ornamental birds for profit I have never heard of the others." The speaker was a Western woman who came to New York to attend a recent club convention. "I have been doing it now for something like fifteen years and besides making a good living I enjoy the companionship of my birds."

"My collection includes birds from almost every quarter of the globe and all of them live and thrive in the open. Indeed I would not attempt to rear birds that required artificial conditions. Though it is impossible to domesticate all birds in the true sense of the word and to make them lose their migratory instincts by removing the elements of the wing, they can be kept within bounds by a wire fence three or four feet high."

"Pheasants are about the most popular of bright plumage birds and always command a high price. It is desirable to have a roosting shed with a wire aviary attached for some varieties of pheasants, while others may be pinioned and turned out. Nearly all the pheasants are natives of China and the oldest part of the Himalayas. While dampness is particularly bad for them, cold makes little or no difference."

"I hatch all my pheasant, wild duck and goose eggs under tannum here. These little hens make excellent mothers and their adopted children appear to appreciate their care until the time comes for them to fend for themselves, when like other ungrateful young people they entirely forget their foster mothers."

"The English ring necks are the most prolific and they are always readily salable for the purpose of stocking game preserves, which every year become more common in this country. So well have these birds become established in some parts of this country that many persons have come to look upon them as natives."

"Even when pheasants have been sold they sell readily in the market for \$20 a dozen. This is of course a low price compared with what the same birds would have brought had they been sold for breeding purposes. The average hen pheasant lays from forty to eighty eggs a year. These eggs hatch in twenty-one days and in some varieties the young birds will be in full plumage within six months."

"Hatching my young pheasants under Cochon bantams, I raise them just about as the average poultry raiser raises his young chickens. I keep each brood in a detached coop with a run enclosed by a wire fence, which keeps the young birds under my eye and within call of their watchful foster mother."

"In the beginning I feed the young birds five times a day, using a home prepared mixture of the ingredients of which are about the same as ground dog biscuits and chopped hard boiled eggs. I have also used several of the patent pheasant foods with entire success."

"I do not advise any one to experiment too freely with new foods for young pheasants. The first three weeks of a pheasant's life is the critical period and mistakes in feeding are costly. I water my birds immediately after feeding and allow them to drink their fill, after which I turn out the remaining water. There are about forty varieties of pheasants that may be grown in this country, but as some of them are so rare as to make their price prohibitive I do not advise any one going into the business to attempt to go beyond the varieties most in demand for stocking game preserves. At any rate beginners should start with the least expensive varieties and if they become successful breeders of the birds they can then perhaps afford to humor their fancy and raise birds for zoological parks and country estates."

"The best site for a pheasantry is a dry, sandy hillside, where the growth is not too thick. The birds should have food enough only for their immediate needs and no account should any be left on the ground after they have finished picking. Overfeeding is the commonest mistake of the amateur. I am often called on to plant my own birds. By planting I mean liberating the birds which I have reared in their own homes."

"The best way to plant pheasants is to take them to their new home on a mild day on an hour or two before sundown and thoroughly soak them in water, then turn them loose near a cover with food handy. Their feathers are so wet that it is impossible for them to fly. The next morning the feathers will dry, and nine cases out of ten they will have come so much at home in their new surroundings that they will proceed at once to make nests and begin housekeeping."

"Once they do this they are not killed or frightened they will remain their natural life and become quite tame. If there should be an enough suitable cover on the ground that is to be stocked I have the deficiency supplied by putting up several board shelters covered with brush or cornstalks. The birds will crawl under these covers and soon find homes to suit their fancy."

"The commoner varieties of pheasants sell for from \$15 to \$25 a pair. Of these rarer varieties often soar into the hundreds, while many are not to be had at any price."

"The Manchurian and silver pheasants are especially adapted to private parks and grounds because they become so tame that they often feed from the hands of persons who have the care of the grounds and have exceptionally beautiful plumage."

"Next to pheasants swans are most in demand and consequently interesting from a financial point of view. Of these swans in this country the old swan and also the easiest to rear in captivity. Though I have only a few stock birds of this breed I think there are few private breeders in this country who have more."

"In England there are many large swaneries, one of the largest of which is maintained by King Edward himself. My swan was laid direct from the oldest swanery in England. This swanery was said to have thousands of birds the year that mine were imported. It is on the coast of Dorsetshire and is owned by the Earl of Lichester."

"In starting a swanery the first pair of birds should have their flight feathers cut and they should be kept in a pond where they will remain on any body of water where they are placed."

"The birds pair for life and begin nesting about the end of March. The number of eggs depends on the age of the birds. One of my swans has laid fifty-three eggs in five years and has reared fifty cygnets. The next year she laid only the second and often the third year."

"The eggs require five weeks to incubate. I would never advise rearing cygnets in the open air. Unless they prove excellent mothers where the level of the water is constant. This should be the condition where swans are to be reared."

"In England swans are used as table birds. At Christmas the King and other persons of high standing who own swaneries present them to friends. I have had the pleasure of helping to eat a swan and also of cleaning and cooking it."

"This particular swan weighed sixteen and a half pounds. It was reared with three pounds of best that had been pounded in a mortar, seasoned with pepper, salt, mace, nutmeg, a large onion and half a pint of port wine. A quart of star was added to the breast and removed until the bird was almost done. It was then scraped off and the breast allowed to brown. The entire process required two hours and forty minutes."

"Though tender I didn't think the meat well flavored or juicy. It did not tempt me to raise swans for my own table."

"All ducks and geese, like pheasants, when bred in captivity do best when hatched under Cochon bantams. When once a pond of water fowl is established and enclosed with a wire fence sufficient to protect them against their natural enemies, such as foxes, weasels, skunks, cats and dogs, they can be maintained without further trouble or thought than to feed them once a day."

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Then many women who owned bracelets set with precious stones, not willing to retire them indefinitely, took to wearing them outside the sleeve much as bracelets had been worn for some time outside the long evening glove a few inches above the wrist. At this the jewellers smiled, and they smiled more and more as increasing numbers of women who owned bracelets or who could afford to buy them took to purchasing comparatively inexpensive varieties, thus creating a vogue for the bracelet exceeding anything known for many years, a vogue helped along by the fashion of matching jewelry to clothes and the popularity of metal colored fabrics and metal trimmings for women's costumes."

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"While a small pond is always to be preferred where there are to be a collection of water fowl, I have known several instances in which bird lovers have done very well with a few specimens in their small grounds by giving them a tub of water to dip in."

"Pheasant birds add so much to the appearance of a country place that I am in favor of every lover of birds having at least a few. These need not be expensive, as the most brilliant and as well as some of the most interesting are inexpensive."

"Besides the pleasure of breeding these ornamental birds there is always a sufficient demand for them to make it financially worth while. I do not find my collection any more troublesome than a chicken farm of similar size and certainly it is at least twice as remunerative. I make a point of learning the natural surroundings and habits of each variety and reproducing them as far as possible. The better to be the greatest factor in my success."

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"An hour or so before sundown is the best time and a mixed ration of grain and green stuff is the best food. Water fowls are especially tame, many varieties becoming so friendly that they will eat from the hand."

"While a small pond is always to be preferred where there are to be a collection of water fowl, I have known several instances in which bird lovers have done very well with a few specimens in their small grounds by giving them a tub of water to dip in."

"Pheasant birds add so much to the appearance of a country place that I am in favor of every lover of birds having at least a few. These need not be expensive, as the most brilliant and as well as some of the most interesting are inexpensive."

"Besides the pleasure of breeding